GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, MADRAS.

COINS.

CATALOGUE No. 3.

SULTÁNS OF DEHLI.

RY

EDGAR THURSTON.

SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM



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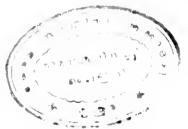
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GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, MADRAS.

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SULTANS OF DEHLÍ.

BY

EDGAR THURSTON,

SUPERINTENDENT, MADEAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.



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PREFACE.

In the present Catalogue of Coins of the Sultáns of Dehli, which are contained in the collection of the Madras Museum, the references allude to (I) Thomas' Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli; (II) the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehli, 1884; (III) the articles, with two exceptions by Mr. C. J. Rodgers, published in the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and in the Indian Antiquary.

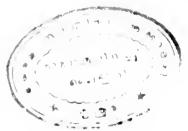
I shall be glad to receive specimens of coins which are wanting in the collection, either as donations, by purchase, or exchange.

EDGAR THURSTON,

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,
MADRAS,
August 1889.

Superintendent.





COINS OF THE SULTANS OF DEHLI.

No.	Thomas.	British Maseum.	Rodgers.
		MUHAMMAD I	BN SÁM. BN SÁM. BN SÁM. J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 6, p. 81. ,, ,, 7, p. 82.
		а.н. 589-6	602. CH STATE
1	No. 3.	No. 1.	CENTRAL OF
2-4	,, 6.	,, 10-11.	1 600 CV
5-6	,, 8.	,,	BHILL .
7-8	,, 9.		My CHO 40
9-10	,, 10.	,, 12–16.	Will Let
11	,, 11.	,, 17–19.	1
12	,, 13.	Mark	
13-14	13.6	001200300	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 6, p. 81.
15-16		X	,, ,, ,, 7, p. 82.
17	3		Ar. antiq. No. 28, p. 433.
		100000	
		SSUES OF TÁJ-AD-	DÍN YILDIZ.
18	No. 20 (?)	No. 7 (?)	dín Yildiz.
19-20	No. 20 (?)		DÍN YILDIZ.
	No. 20 (?)	No. 7 (?)	DÍN YILDIZ.
19-20	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note.	No. 7 (?)	DÍN YILDIZ. J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 20
19-20 21	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note.	No. 7 (?)	
19-20 21 22	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note.	No. 7 (?)	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 20
19-20 21 22 23	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note.	No. 7 (?)	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 20
19-20 21 22 23 24	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note.	No. 7 (?)	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 200 ,, ,, ,, 16, p. ,, ,, ,, 17, p. 210 ,, ,, ,, 18, p. ,,
19-20 21 22 23 24	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note.	No. 7 (?) ,, 24-26.	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 200 ,, ,, ,, 16, p. ,, ,, ,, 17, p. 210 ,, ,, ,, 18, p. ,,
19-20 21 22 23 24 25	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note. Binomial coin.	No. 7 (?) ,, 24-26.	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 200 ,, ,, ,, 16, p. ,, ,, ,, 17, p. 210 ,, ,, ,, 18, p. ,,
19-20 21 22 23 24 25	No. 20 (?) ,, 24. P. 27. Foot-note. Binomial coin.	No. 7 (?) ,, 24-26.	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 15, p. 209 ,, ,, ,, 16, p. ,, ,, ,, 17, p. 210 ,, ,, ,, 18, p. ,,

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
	SI	IAMS-AD-DÍN ALI	TAMSH.
		а.н. 607-633.	
31			JA.S.B. 1880, No. 7, p. 209.
32	No. XXIX VAR.		
33-34	,, 42.	No. 40-41.	
35-36	,, 48.	,, 48-50.	
37	,, 50.		
38	,, 52.		
39	Do. but half size.		
40-41	No. 53.	,, 54.	
42	,, 55.	,, 58.	
43-44	,, 57.	- md/m/s	
45	,, 58.	Should worth	O L
46	100	001200700	100
47-48	915	,, 55.	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 8, p. 209.
	1	-	-1,
	RUK	N-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ	SHÁH I.
		А.н. 633-634.	
		-	
49	No. 89.	No. 61.	
			1
		RIZÍYAH.	
		а.н. 634-637.	
50	No. 91.	No. 63-64.	1
51-52	10. 31.	2101 00 011	J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 8, p. 82.
53			,, 1881, No. 4, p. 208.
00			,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	ויטא	ZZ-AD-DÍN BAHR	AM SHÁH.
		а.н. 637-639.	
54	No. 92.	No. 67.	1
55	04	,, 70-72.	
56	" 05	,, .	
00	,, 95.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.
		'ALÁ-AD-DÍN MASÚI	SHÁH.
		а.н. 639-644.	
57-58	No. 97.	No. 73.	
59-60	,, 99.	,, 78–80.	
61	,, 100.		
62	" . 101 .		
		1	
		NAŞİR-AD-DİN MAHMÜI	SHÁH I.
		а.н. 644-664.	
63-67	No. 106.	No. 86-95.	
68		1.	A.s.B. 1886, No. 11, p. 188.
69		OF THE PROPERTY OF	,, ,, ,, 15, p. 189
70-71	,, 107.	,, 96–98.	
72-73	,, 108.		
		GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN BAI	LBAN.
		а. н. 664-686.	
74	No. 111.	compare No. 100.	
75-77	,, 112.	,, 103-104.	
78-79	,, 113.	,, 115–118.	
80-81	,, 114.	,, 119-120.	
82	,, 115.	,, 121-122.	
		MU'IZZ-AD-DÍN KAI-F	CUBAD.
		а.н. 68 9 -689.	
83		No. 123.	
84	No. 116.	,, 126-127.	
85-86	,, 117.	,, 129-130.	
87-83	,, 118.	,, 131–133.	

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.			
		JALÁL-AD-DÍN FÍ	ROZ II.			
		а.н. 689-69	5.			
89-90	No. 121.	No. 139-145.	1			
91-93	,, 122.	,, 146-148.				
94-95	,, 123.	,, 149–151.				
96-97	,, 124.	,, 152-152a.	}			
		RUKN-AD-DÍN IBRÁI	HÍM SHAH I.			
		д.н. 695.				
98-99	No. 127.	No. 154-155.				
		'ALÁ-AD-DÍN MUHAM	MAD SHÁH I.			
		А.н. 695-71	5.			
100		No. 157.	E.			
101-104	No. 130.	,, 158.				
105-112	,, 132.	compare No. 164-181.				
113	,, 134.					
114	,, 135.	,, 196–201.	/			
115-116	,, 136.	,, 182–191.	T .			
117-118	,, 137.	,, 202-203.	Ţ			
	KUŢB-AD-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH I.					
		ал. 716-72	0.			
119	No. 142.	No. 206-207.				
120	,, 145.					
121			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 7, p. 210.			
122-123	,, 147.	,, 214.				
124-125	,, 148.	,, 216.				
126	,, 149.	,, 217-218.				
127	,, 150.	,, 221-222.				
128	,, 151.	,, 225–227.				
129	" 152.	,, 230–232.				
130-131	,, 154.	,, 233-234.				
132-133			J.A.S.B. 1880, No. 14, p. 211.			
134			" 1875, No. 3, p. 126. (Delmerick).			

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.							
	NASÍR-AD-DÍN KHUSRÚ SHÁH.									
		а.н. 720.								
135		No. 235.	J.A.S.B. 1886, No. 18, p. 189							
136	No. 156.	,, 236.								
	G	HIYÁS-AD-DÍN TAGH	LAK SHÁH I.							
		а.н. 720-728	5.							
137-138		No. 238.								
139	No. 158.	,, 241.								
140	,, 159.	The state of the s	ļ							
141-143	,, 161.	,, 245-247.								
144-145	,, 163.	X								
146	,, 164.	,, 249-254.								
147	,, 165.	,, 258-259.								
148-149		-	P.A.S.B. 1879, No. 9, p. 179							
	MUHAMMAD II-IBN TAGHLAK.									
		а.н. 725-75	2.							
150	No. 171.	No. 260-262.								
151	compare,, 172.									
152	,,,,,									
153	,, 174.									
154	,, 173.	,, 264.								
155	,, 175-175a.									
156	,, 176.									
157	,, 177.									
	compare,, 179.	compare ,, 265.								
158	compare,, 179.	compare ,, 200.								

No.	Thomas.		British	Musenm.	Rodgers.				
	MUHAMMAD II-IBN TAGHLAK—continued.								
				А.н. 725-7	52.				
160-161 162 163 164-165 166-167	compare No.	184. 188. 189. 190.	No.	274. 280. 278-279. 288.					
168-169	,,	194.	"	295-296.					
			FOR	CED CUR	RENCY.				
170-171 172-173 174 175 176 177 178-179 180-181 182-183 184-185 186-187 188	;; ;; ;; ;;	195. ,,, 196. 197. 198. 200. 202. 203. 205. 208.	No. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	300-303. 305a. 305d. 306. 309-310. 311-312. 316. 319. 320-321. 323. 325-326,	J.A.S.B. 1883, No. 34, p. 62.				
		INS ST	RUCK IN		ME OF THE 'ABBÁSÍ F EGYPT.				
191 192 193 194-196		212. 213. 218.	No.	328. 336-338.					

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers.						
	MAHMÚD SHÁH.								
		IBN MUHAMMAD IBN	TAGHLAK.						
		$(Pretender_{\cdot})$							
		А.н. 752.							
197		No. 342.							
		fíróz sháh	III.						
		а.н. 752-790).						
198	No. 223.	No. 343.							
199	,, 224.	compare ,, 345-347.							
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217	No. 238.	No. 364-365.							
218	,, 239.	,, 379.							
		WITH FATH K	THÁN.						
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219	No. 241.								
220	,, 242.	No. 384-385.							
221-222	compare ,, ,,	compare ,, ,, ,,							
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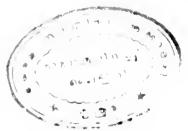
No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers
		WITH ZAFAR.	
224	No. 245.		
225-226	,, 247.	No. 387.	
227	,, 248.	,, 389-390.	
228	,, 249.	,, 391-392.	
	G	HIYÁS-AD-DÍN TAGHLAI	к ѕпа́н п.
		а.н. 790-791.	
229	No. 254.	No. 396-397.	
		ABÚ-BAKRS HÁI	Ħ,
	di	А.н. 791-792.	
230	No. 255.	No. 399-400.	
231-233	,, 260.	,, 406-407.	
	Ŋ	IUHAMMAD SHÁH III-II	BN FÍRÓZ.
		а.н. 792-798.	
234	No. 262.		
235-236	,, 265.	No. 411-412.	
237-238	,, 267.	,, 418.	
239-240	,, 268.		
		POSTHUMOUS.	
241	No. 271.		
		SIKANDAR SHA	Áн I.
		а.н. 795.	
242	No. 274.	No. 427-428.	

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.	Rodgers
		mahmúd sháh i	I.
:		а.н. 795-815.	
243	No. 276.	No. 431.	
244-245	,, 278.		
246-247	,, 280.	,, 436–441.	
ĺ		NASR AT SHÁH.	
		(Interregnum.)	
		а.н. 797. ff.	
248	No. 283.	Salt Salt Miller of San	
		Di 200700	
		MUBÁRAK SHÁH I	I.
		а.н. 824-837.	
249	No. 288.	No. 446.	
250-251	,, 289.	,, 448.	
	!	 MUHAMMAD SHÁH IV-IBI	N FARÍD.
		а.н. 837-847.	
252	No. 293.	No. 456-458.	
253-255	,, 295.	,, 460-464.	
Ì		'ALIM SHÁH.	
		а.н. 847-855.	
256	No. 301.		
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No.	Thomas.	British Museum.		Ro	dgers.
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		а.н. 855-894.			
257-258	No. 311.	No. 473.	ı		
259	,, 31 2 .	,, 491-492.			
260-261	,, 313.	,, 483.			
262-263	,, 315.	,, 479.			
	,	SIKANDAR II-LÓ	DI.		
		а.н. 894-923.			
264-265	No. 316.	No. 495.			
266-267	,, 317.	,, 516-517.			
	- 1	IBRÁHÍM LÓDI. а.н. 923–937.			
268	No. 330.	No. 518.			
	No.	SHÉR SHÁH.	100		
		а.н. 946-952.			
269	1	35-5-	J.A.S.B. 1	880, pl.	xviii a, 1.
270			Ind. And	t., ¹ 1888	, No. 1, p. 65
271			,, ,,	, ,,	,, 2, p. 65
272			,, ,,	, ,,	,, 3, p. 66
273			,, ,,	,,,	,, 4, p. 66
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281			,, ,,	"	,, 12, p. 66.
282	1		,, ,,	,,	,, 13, p. 66.
283			" "	79	,, 14, p. 66.
		¹ The Rupees of the Su	ri Dynasty.		

No.	Thomas.	British Museum.			Rodg	ers.		
		SHÉR SHÁH—contin	ued.				·	
	A.H. 946-952—continued.							
284			Ind.	Ant.,	1888,	No.	16, p. 67	
285			١,,	"	,,	,,	17, p. 67	
286			٠,,	,,	,,	,,	18, p. 67	
287				dited.			_	
288	Foot-note, p. 399.	No. 551.	ì					
289	No. 354.	,, 547.						
290	,, 355.	compare ,, 560-564.						
291	. ,, 357.	,, 569.						
292	(Narnól) ,, 358.							
293	" "	,, 570-572.						
294	,, ,,	,, 568a.						
295	(Alwar) ,, ,,	A DE THE OF	l.					
296	(Sambhol),, ,,	(INCOME 10)	130					
	100		01					
		ISLÁM SHÁH	•					
	76	а.н. 952-960.						
297			Ind.	Ant.,	1888,	No.	. 19, p. 67	
298		3-6	,,	"	,,	,,	20, p. 67	
- 299			,,	,,	,,	,,	21, p. 67	
300			,,	"	,,	,,	22, p. 67	
301			,,	"	"	,,	23, p. 67	
302			,,	"	"	"	24, p. 67	
303			,,	"	"	"	25, p. 67	
304			1 "	,,	"	"	26, p. 67	
305			,,	,,	"	,,	27, p. 67	
306			,,	,,	"	"	28, p. 67	
307			"	,,	"	"	29, p. 67	
08-310	No. 363.	No. 621-622.						
311		,, 624.						
		MUHAMMAD 'ADÍL S	НÁН.					
		а.н. 960-964.						
312			Ind.	Ant.,	1888,	No.	30, p. 67.	





SOME COPPER COINS OF THE CARNATIC

AND

THE COINAGE OF BALAPUR.

BY

Major R. P. JACKSON.

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FOURTH SERIES, VOL. X.

LONDON:

1910.





MUHAMMAD ALI, NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC (1752-1795 A.D.) AND HIS COPPER COINS.

(See Plate V.)

"THE Carnatie, anciently ealled Canara, properly denotes the tract of country where the Canara language is spoken, but has long since lost its original application, and has two principal meanings, one more extensive, and the other more limited; the former including under it nearly the whole of the south-eastern portion of the Indian peninsula, from the Kistna to Cape Comorin, and the latter adopting the same northern limit, but not descending further south than the country immediately north of the Coleroon, and at the same time so confining it on the west as not to leave it an average breadth of more than seventy-five miles. In this latter sense the Carnatic is nearly identical with the territory which, under the Mogul Empire, formed one of the principal provinces of the soubah or government of the Deccan, and was administered by the sonbahdar's nabob, or deputy, under the title of the Nabob of Arcot, the whole nabobship taking its name from Arcot, the capital. country thus defined consists of two portions, differing greatly in their physical features, and distinguished from each other by the names of Balaghaut and Payeenghaut, or the land above and the land beneath the

mountain passes.... Immediately south of the nabobship of Arcot, were the two rajahships or Hindoo states of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, which, though governed by their own princes, were so far dependent on the Nabob of Arcot, who levied tribute from them, not indeed in his own name, but as deputy of the Mogul" (Beveridge, *Hist. of India*, vol. i. pp. 430, 431).

Daud Khan Paui was made Nawab of Arcot in 1698. but Saadut Ulla Khan (an able and popular chief of Arab extraction) first took the title of Nawab of the Carnatic, and governed the province from 1708 to 1733. The office was not recognized as hereditary. It was held by commission from Delhi, but in the event of the Mogul not exercising or delaying to exercise the right of nomination, a temporary appointment was made by the Sonbahdar of the Decean. Such was the regular mode of procedure when the Mogul Empire was in vigour; but in the state of decay into which it had fallen, the imperial commission was regarded as only a form, and the right of appointment was tacitly, if not overtly, contested between the Soubahdar and the Nawab; the one claiming it as his prerogative, and the other striving to render it hereditary in his family. Saadut Ulla Khan, having no issue, left a will by which he bequeathed the nawabship to his brother's son, named Dost Ali. Nizam-ul-Mulk, who considered himself as independent sovereign of the Decean, not having been consulted, regarded this as an encroachment on his authority, but owing to other political entanglements at the time, was not in a position to give effect to his resentment. Dost Ali governed the province until he was killed by the Mahrattas in 1740. His son, Safaar Ali, governed until 1742, when he was murdered.

A nephew of Dost Ali succeeded Safaar Ali, but he was expelled by his troops after a few days. The Nizam of the Decean then appointed Khwajah Abdullah Khan, who died in 1744. Anwar-ud-din Khan next governed for a few months, but was killed by the French at the Battle of Ambur. The son of a former Nawab (Safaar Ali) carried on the government until he was murdered in 1749. Husain Dost Khan, better known as Chanda Sahib, was appointed by the Nizam in 1749, but was believed by order of Manikji, General of the Tanjore Army, in 1752. This Nawab was succeeded by

MUHAMMAD ALI [styled WALA-JAH],

who was the second son of Anwar-nd-din. Up to this time, the lot of the former Nawabs had not been a very happy one, as shown above, but Muhammad Ali's nawabship was destined to be an exception, that is, so far as the length of time his government lasted. He commenced to rule over the province in 1752, and held it until he died on October 13, 1795, at the age of seventy-eight years. Before describing the copper coins issued by this Nawab, it is interesting to note the most important events which occurred during his career.

1744.—Muhammad Ali was present with his father at the Battle of Ambur, but fled to Triehinopoly after the French victory, where he shut himself up and assumed the title of Nawab. He implored the assistance of the British, which was given, the British and French taking opposite sides in the choice of a Nawab.

1750.—When the French captured Trivadi, fifteen miles from Fort St. David, Muhammad Ali, to whom it

previously belonged, made an effort to regain it. With this object he raised an army of 20,000 men, which included 1900 men furnished by the British Governor of Fort St. David. Finding the French entrenched, he was urged by the British Commander to force an engagement, but was too cowardly to comply, and eontented himself with skirmishes and a distant As he refused payment of the expenses cannonade. of the British contingent, the latter returned to Fort St. David, when the French, at once taking advantage of their absence, brought Muhammad Ali to action and gained a complete victory, without the loss of a single man. Muhammad Ali escaped with difficulty, and reached Areot with only two or three attendants.

Dec., 1750.—Muhammad Ali was in eamp when Nasir Jang, the Nizam of the Decean, was assassinated, and ho fled again to Trichinopoly, his prospects being very gloomy. The British had withdrawn their support, the French were bent on his capture, and thus threatened and perplexed, "he followed the true bent of his nature by weaving an intricate web of policy." He applied for assistance to the Mahrattas, the Mysoreans, and the British Presidency, and entered into secret communications with the French, and made a treaty by which he was to renounce his claim on the nawabship and content himself with some inferior appointment in the Decean. He offered to surrender Trichinopoly—a most important link in the scheme of French aggrandizement in India.

1751.—The British again sent Muhammad Ali aid after he had renewed his alliance, but his first-campaign proved very disastrons. He attempted to subdue Madura, but failed ignominiously, and a large portion of his army

went over to the enemy, the sympathy of his own troops being with Chanda Sahib.

The French (under Dupleix) began to mark their new acquisitions with white flags quite close to Fort St. David (the seat of the British Presidency after the loss of Madras), and the sight of these flags excited mingled feelings of fear and indignation. The ruin of the British was involved in that of Muhammad Ali, and their only safety was in supporting him to the utmost of their power. "Influenced by such considerations, the British awoke from their lethargy and resolved on action, still, however, not as principals, but under their old disguise of mercenaries or auxiliaries."

An expedition was sent against Volconda, in which Muhammad Ali's troops and a small detachment of British were seized with panic, and were defeated by the French. Strange to say, the panic commenced with the East India Company's battalion, and although their officers-Clive, then a lieutenant, was amongst the number -endeavoured to rally them, it was in vain, and the army retreated to Trichinopoly, the only place of strength now belonging to Muhammad Ali. The British at Fort St. David were now fully committed to the war, but Clive's clever capture of Arcot and other successful operations, were the means of placing Muhammad Ali in virtual possession as Nawab of a territory yielding an annual revenue of £150,000. Before this the Nawab did not possess any spot north of the Coleroon.

1752.—Chanda Sahib was put to death, and Muhammad Ali, now freed from a rival in the Carnatic, became. Nawab in reality as well as in name.

Although Trichinopoly was not his—it belonged to the Great Mogul—it was found that he had sceretly promised it to the Dalaway of Mysore, but the British assisted him to evade this promise, although other eoncessions of territory were made.

The French commenced to intrigue with the Nizam, who first proclaimed himself Nawab, and then conferred it on Chanda Sahib's son. Thus Muhammad Ali had serious obstacles to contend with, and searcely a chief in the Carnatie voluntarily deelared in his favour, British, however, still continued their support, and determined to march into the Tanjore country. The presence of the Nawab was thought desirable, but his troops mutinied, and "the singular spectacle was seen of two hundred Enropeans, with fixed bayonets, escorting the Nawab, in whose cause the Company had already expended much blood and treasure, because his own troops, so far from escorting him, were bent on committing an outrage on his person. A few days afterwards the whole of these troops repaired in a body to the British commander, and intimated their intention to join the enemy. This intimation they accompanied with the singular request that he would not fire upon them while they were marching off. Glad to be quit of them on any terms, he granted their request, and they walked off unmolested" (Beveridge, op. cit., vol. i. p. 488).

The ascendency which the French had endeavoured to establish in India, was completely overthrown by the capture of Pondieherry in 1761. During the great struggle nearly the whole burden had lain on the shoulders of the British. "Mahomed Ali, in whose cause they were ostensibly fighting, was unable to give them any effectual aid. On the contrary, his pretensions and intrigues often threw obstacles in their way, and more than once involved them in quarrels from which

they were afterwards unable to disentangle themselves without suffering both in their interests and their reputation. It is true that he was wholly in their power, and could not act in any matter of the least importance without their sanction or support; but it was long before either he or they were fully alive to the true position in which they stood. At all events, they had so long been accustomed to pay him all the external homago due to sovereignty, that they did not venture to aet openly on any denial of it, and were often in consequence betrayed into ludicrous inconsistencies. At one timo they addressed him as petitioners, and supplicated his favour with mock humility; at another time they threw off all disguise, and rebuked him in the rudest terms for presuming to act as if he possessed a particle of independence. The Nabob, who elung to his name perhaps all the more tenaciously from having lost the reality, was deep if not loud in his complaints of the humiliations to which he was subjected, and surrounded himself by a host of dependants, many of them European adventurers, who played upon his weaknesses, and turned them to profit. In this way misunderstandings were constantly arising, and it required little sagacity to foresee that sooner or later a rupture would take place, and transfer the name as well as the reality of power to the hands which were actually wielding it" (Beveridge, op. cit., vol. ii. p. 207).

1763.—The war with France was concluded by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, one of the clauses of which, was the mutual obligation to "acknowledge Muhammad Ali for lawful Nabob of the Carnatic,"—a curious arrangement, as the Nawab was nothing more than the subdeputy of the deputy of the Mogul, and it was necessary

for the title to be recognized by the superior. The Nabob, listening to the sycophants who surrounded him, was told that he was henceforth to regard himself as a sovereign potentate, equal in rank to the greatest monarchs in Europe, and of course infinitely superior to all the governors of the Company, since they could not deny that they were only subjects. It was a difficult task, however, to turn this new dignity to account. When the Company originally espoused his eause, they stipulated that Madras and the adjoining territory was to be held rent free, and the expenses of the war to be defraved from the rents collected in the Nawab's name. After much opposition he was induced to hand over a "jagheer" to the Company. He began to compel the tributary states to pay their arrears of tribute. reduced Vellore after much opposition, and then commenced a dispute with the Rajah of Tanjore, who claimed that territory as an independent kingdom.

1767.—Muhammad Ali sent an agent to prosecute his interests with the English Ministry to London, "as he felt galled beyond measure at the control which the Company exercised over all his movements," the agent being bold enough to offer presents first to the Minister and then to his Secretary.

1787.—Muhammad Ali agreed to four-fifths of his revenues being paid to the Company as his proportion in time of war; nine lacs as the expense of the civil and military establishments, together with twelve lacs to his creditors, were to be his payments in time of peace.

When the war with Tipu Sultan of Mysore commenced, the arrears began to accumulate so rapidly as to leave the Company no alternative but to take the management entirely into their own hands. The Nawab, as usual,

strenuously opposed, and even threw obstacles in the way of the Company's collectors.

1792.—Muhammad Ali made another treaty with the Company, giving it the sole management of revenues in time of war, and reserved the management to himself in time of peace; he was, however, to make an annual payment for the military establishment of the Company, and to pay a fixed sum to his ereditors.

1795.—Muhammad Ali died on October 13, 1795, after a long and inglorious career. "Though understood to have been in possession of considerable treasures, he had early become the prey of usurers and sharpers. As payments to the Company fell due, instead of emptying his own eoffers, he met them by raising usurious loans, chiefly from the European residents, on the security of the territorial revenues. In these loans the lenders usually stipulated for the appointment of their own managers, and thus the unhappy ryots were handed over to the tender mereies of men whose only interest in the soil was to wring from it the largest sum of money in the shortest possible time. The effects were most grievous oppression of the people, general impoverishment, and eonsequent deeay of revenue." Seringapatam was captured in 1799, documents were found which seemed to establish a secret correspondence between him and Tipu, for objects hostile to the interests of the Company.

Umdatu'l'umara ("Pillar of Nobles"), the son of Muhammad Ali, died on July 15, 1801, and Ali Husain, the eldest son of the latter, was deposed by the East India Company on July 19, 1801. Azim-uddaulah, another son of Umdatu'l'umara, delivered over the government of the Carnatic to the English by

treaty on July 19, 1819, when the family became pensioners.

The independence of the Nawabs of the Carnatic was more definite during the time of Muhammad Ali than at any previous period, and, so far as I can gather, he was the only Nawab to issue coins in his own name and without reference to his nominal chief, the Nizam of the Decean. There was a certain amount of truth in the statement made by his agent to the Prime Minister in England, when endeavouring to get the Nawab's grievances redressed, that "he (the Nawab) was the person to whom Britain owed the rise of her power in India," and on this account, the copper coins issued by him deserve notice. The coins referred to below are by no means very common in the Carnatie; in fact, they represent all I was able to procure during a residence of several years in that part of India. Captain Tufnell, in his interesting book on the Coins of Southern India, refers to one or two copper coins issued by this Nawab, but as they are not figured I cannot say if they are the same as those now depicted. I am not aware of any gold or silver coins issued by Muhammad Ali. I had, however, in my collection a gold pagoda bearing on the obverse a figure of Vishnu, as Venkateśvara, and his two wives, and the Arabie letter & in the centre of a convex granulated surface reverse, which coin, Marsden ascribes to Muhammad Ali Nawab. My specimen I procured in a remote village in the province of Mysore.

COPPER COINS OF MUHAMMAD ALI (STYLED WALA-JAH), 1166-1210 A.H. = 1752-1795 A.D.

- Rev.—"غرب اركات جلوس سنه ه "struck at Arcot in the 35th year of reign." Arcot was the capital of Carnatic India. [Pl. V. 1.]
- Obv.—والاجاد = Wala-jah.
- Rev.—Persian numerals, which may possibly be intended for the year of his reign. [Pl. V. 2-5.]
- Obv. --والإجاد Wala-jah.
- Rev.—An attempt at the Tamil letter π (N) for Nawab. [Pl. V. 6.]
- Obv. والاجاه [نوا]ب Wala-jah Nawab.
- Rev.—Dots, and possibly his year of reign. [Pl. V. 7.]
- Obv. -- والاجاه = Wala jah, within a lined circle.
- Rev.— زاب تا الم الكوب = Nawab 1206 (= 1791 A.D.), within a ring of dots. [Pl. V. 8.]
- Obv. \longrightarrow = Wala-jah, in lined circle. Rev. \longrightarrow = Jah = Wala-jah, in lined circle. [Pl. V. 9.]
- Obv. the initial of Muhammad Ali, with crossed lines.
- Rev.—Persian numerals and the Sun and Moon, the latter very common signs in the Carnatic, representing permanency of rule. [Pl. V. 10-12.]
- Obv.—Initial و (inverted) for Muhammad Ali, Initial ن for Nawab.

[Pl. V. 15.]

Obv.—والاجاد Wala-jah.

$$Obv.$$
—? نواب = Nawab (۱).

Obv.-A rude attempt at "Wala-jah."

Rev.—[11]
$$\forall \forall \text{ aim} = \text{Year } 1176 = 1762 \text{ A.D.}$$
 [Pl. V. 18.]

THE COINAGE OF BALAPUR.

(See Plate V.)

GREAT BALAPUR and Little Balapur are situated in the Province of Mysore, and were at one time independent states, but now form "taluks" of the Bangalore and Kolar districts respectively. The following is a short history of Great Balapur and Little Balapur, which are about twelve miles distant from each other, extracted from Hawkes' Coinage of Mysore, pp. 14, 15.

Great Balapur.—" About the year 1610, Shajee, being then in the service of the King of Vijeapoor, was provincial governor of his conquests in the Carnatic, and resided much at Balapoor, Bangalore, and Colar. Balapoor was afterwards the Jagheer of Russool Khan, the Soubedar of Seera, who in 1728 was superseded in the command and killed by Tahir Khan. The Jagheer was, however, continued to his son Abbas Coolie Khan, who at the suggestion of his mother renounced his claim to the office of Soubedar or Nabob of Seera, in favour of Tahir Khan. Abbas Coolio Khan plundered the family of Futteh Mahommed, the father of Hyder, who in order to revenge himself for this insult to his ancestor, formed a junction with Basult Jung many years afterwards (1761 A.D.) and entered Balapoor, but Abbas Coolie Khan effected his escape. In 1770 Madoo Row took

Great Balapoor, and the next year Hyder sent a strong force by night from Bangalore to retake it, but, failing, the troops were cut to pieces. In the treaty with the Mahrattas in 1772 Great Balapoor remained in their hands, but was retaken by Hyder in 1773. In 1791 the Mahratta confederate of Lord Cornwallis threw a garrison into the place, but was again ejected by Kummer-ood-deen, Hyder's general."

Little Balapur.-" Little Balapoor was first rendered nominally subject to Mysore by Canty Reva Raj about the year 1704. After Hyder's capture of Great Balapoor in 1761 he was most anxions to possess this little state The place was at this time in the possession of the former Polygar of Deonhully, who, on the reduction of the latter fortress by Nunjeraj in 1749, had eapitulated on the condition of being allowed to retire to Little Balapoor; from that time he had been engaged in incessant attempts to recover Deonhully. Hyder, therefore, laid siege to Little Balapoor in 1762, and reduced it, but the Polygar escaping fled to Nundidroog, where he was at last captured and sent to perpetual imprisonment in Coimbatore. In 1791 Little Balapoor surreudered without opposition to Lord Cornwallis, by whom it was given in charge to the original Polygars; from these, however, it was again taken by surprise soon after."

Hawkes gives the following list of coins issued by these two small states:—

- (1) Gold fanam, struck by Abbas Coolie Khan, which bears the word "Balapoor" at full length in Hindustani character.
- (2) Gold fanam, said to have been struck by Hyder, which bears on either side part of the word "Balapur" in Hindustani characters.

(3) Gold fanam, bearing on one side the letters "Bala," a contraction for "Balapoor," and on the other a symbol not unlike that seen on the Mahratta coins.

Nos. 1 and 2 were issued in Great Balapur; and No. 3 in Little Balapur.

With regard to the reverse of No. 3, Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, in his article "On a Collection of South Indian Coins," contributed to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1886, was of opinion that the figure which Hawkes likened to the device on the early Mahratta coins, was merely a perversion of the word Muhammad (محمد). Captain Tufnell was correct, as the inscription on the three specimens in my collection is quite clear:—

Another Balapur fanam, with inscriptions similar to No. 1, but much smaller and thicker, is illustrated in Pl. V. 20.

Muhammad Shah was the name of the Mughal Emperor who reigned at Delhi from 1718 to 1748.

There are two specimens in my collection of the gold fanam issued at Balapur in the name of Alamgir II, Emperor of Delhi, 1753 to 1761.

$$Obv.$$
—عالم کیر ثانی = Alamgir II.
 $Rev.$ —بالاپور = Balapur. [Pl. V. 21.]

The other has the same inscription on the reverse, and with a name on the obverse which I have been unable to read. [Pl. V. 22.] It may have been one of Hyder's issues—the τ being his initial.

Gold Balapur Fanam.

Chittledroog, Nundydroog, Deonhully, Ooscotta, Colar Bedenore, Coonghul, Coodeconda, Culian Droog, Savanoor, Harponhully, Gooroomeonda, Gooti, and Chendragherry, as well as the two Balapurs, had their own gold coinage, either fanams or pagodas, or both, before Hyder established his supremacy. All these states at one time formed part of the Vijayanagar kingdom until 1565, when its power was shattered at the decisive Battle of Talikota, by a combination of the armies of the four Muhammadan principalities of the Decean. The Muhammadan eonquerors issued their gold eoins in the name of the Delhi sovereign, but nono of these states appear to have issued a copper coinage. Hawkes mentions that Chittledroog issued eash, but these could not have been very numerous, as they are seldom seen in that place. I have not been able to find any reference to a copper coinage of Balapur in any contribution on Southern India coins, but in August, 1892, I visited Great Balapur at the suggestion of Dr. Hultzseh of the Archaeological Survey Department, and whilst encamped at the village one of the residents brought to mc a bag containing thirty-two copper coins of Balapur, which I purchased of him. All the coins bore traces of having been in constant circulation, and appear to have been issued in the name of Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi. Although I have travelled over the greater portion of the Mysore Province hunting for coins, these were the only Balapur copper coins I met with. I could not find any specimens amongst the Southern Indian Collections at the British Museum, and was thus able to present two specimens to that institution. It will be noticed that the inscriptions on these copper issues are very similar to those on the gold fanams issued in the name of

Muhammad Shah. Only fragments of the legend on the obverse appear on single coins; the full legend, after comparing several, is—

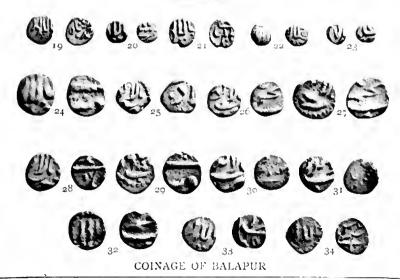
The fact that these copper coins have not been more frequently encountered, would lead one to conclude that eopper was given a trial in this state, and that it was withdrawn out of deference to popular prejudice, which was apt to regard with suspicion any new form of coin. No silver coins were issued by these small states, and there was no need for them, owing to the small value of the gold fanam-forty-two fanams being equal to one pagoda, which was worth three and a half rupees. For petty transactions cowries (the Cyproea moneta) were made use of, eighty of which were equal to one fanam; so the necessity for copper coins was not apparent. Hyder's son, Tipu Sultan, was the first to introduce silver coins into the Mysore Province. In the small independent states before Hyder's usurpation (1761-1782) the eurrency was thus limited to gold and shells.







COINAGE OF THE CARNATIC (A.D. 1752-1795)



COINAGES OF THE CARNATIC AND BALAPUR













CATALOGUE

OF

MYSORE COINS

IN THE COLLECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, BANGALORE.

ΒY

CAPT. R. H. CAMPBELL TUFNELL, M.S.C., F.Z.S.,

MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF SCIENCE, LETTERS, AND ART OF LONDON.

(Under instructions from the Government of His Highness The Maharajah of Mysore.)

With Five Plates.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

MYSORE COINS.





CATALOGUE

0F

MYSORE COINS

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BY

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1889.

INTRODUCTION.

The coinage of Mysore may be said to fall naturally into the three following distinct divisions:—

- i. Those struck prior to the usurpation of Haidar.
- ii. Those issued under the Muhammadan rule.
- iii. Those struck subsequent to the overthrow of that power and the restitution of the Hindu line.

Regarding the coins in use during the first of these three periods but very little is known. The earliest issue, known with any degree of certainty to have been that of a ruler of the province, is represented in the collection by No. 62, a coin which was struck by Kanthirava Narasa Raja, of the Udaiyar dynasty, who reigned over Mysore in the first half of the seventcenth century. This minute coin, weighing but from six to eight grains, corresponded approximately with the fanams, of which large numbers were struck by the surrounding princes and chieftains, and was probably one of the earliest of that series which subsequently formed part of the recognized system of the Hindus and of some of the European powers who struck coins in the South of India; the 'Canteroy' pagoda, to one-tenth of which this fanam was equivalent, having been merely a nominal coin. sovereign the history of the coinage of the country is again buried in obscurity, but there can be no doubt but that for some time prior to Haidar, the small copper coins bearing on one side the figure of a deity, an animal or a Kanarese numeral were those in common use. A large number of these copper pieces bear the figure of an elephant, sometimes alone, at others surmounted by a crescent moon, and at others again by a sun and moon. Nothing is, however, known regarding any issues in the more precious metals. Probably, as in most of the Hindu lines in Southern India, no silver coinage was at this early period in existence. is, however, well within the range of possibility that the series of coins commonly known as the Gajapati pagoda and fanam were

in reality the issues of the Mysore kings. While a floriated device here takes the place of the chequered reverse of the copper series, the figure of the elephant agrees with the obverse, and the same emblem appears to have held its place on 1 the coins of the province with more or less frequency throughout all the three periods into which, as we have seen above, its monetary system seems to divide itself. The coins of this series were attributed by Moor and Marsden to the Rajas of Anagundi, by Sir Walter Elliot to the Kongus or Cheras, and by Wilson to the Gajapati princes of Orissa, but from the fact that the elephant somewhat closely connects them with Mysore and that, while they occur in comparatively large numbers in this province, they are of considerable rarity elsewhere, it is as I have said by no means improbable that they originally hailed from the Mysore mint. It would, however perhaps, be better to postpone all notice of coins of doubtful origin to find a place in a future catalogue of the less certain issues of contemporaneous and neighbouring princes than to include them in one devoted exclusively to the coins proper of the province. In the case of the coins bearing a Kanarese numeral on one side however the same doubt does not exist. There cannot be a question but that these are purely issues of Mysore, though to what the numbers on them refer is at present Sir Walter Elliot attributes the series to Chama Raja unknown. V., and adds that his specimens extend from one to thirty-two. During some years' searching in the province and elsewhere, however, I have never procured or seen any specimen bearing a higher numeral than thirty-one, nor are either the Government Museum at Madras or elsewhere or any private collection I know of, in possession of any beyond this number. The coins represented in the collection by Nos. 1 to 5, bearing on one side a battle axe and on the other a tiger, were first attributed to Mysore by

^{1 &}quot;The princes of this (Wodeiyar) dynasty seem to have inherited the cognizance of the elephant from the Kôngus and the Chéras; for it appears on numerous copper coins which are still current in the form of the one paisa, or small elephant cash, and even Tipu, notwithstanding his love of innovation and contempt of every thing Hindu, continued to use it on his copper coins."—(Num. Or. Coins of Southern India, p. 104.)

Marsden, and his theory that they are purely Mysore coins, has not, owing to their occurrence, almost exclusively in the province since met with contradiction. The kings of the Udaiyar dynasty, during the reigns of the last of whom the coins bearing Kanarese numerals were probably issued are, according to Sir Walter Elliot, as follows:—

Ráj Wodeiyar		••	• •	1578-1617
Cháma Rája IV		• •	٠.	1617-1637
Immadi Rája	• •			1637-1638
Kanthiráva Narasa R	ája			1638-1659
Kempa Déva Rája		• •		1659-1672
Chikka Déva		••	• •	1672-1704
Kanthirava Rája II	• •	• •		1704-1714
Dodda Krishna Rája	٠.			1714-1731
Cháma Rája V		12.00	• •	1731-1733

during whose reign Haidar usurped the throne, with which event we enter on the second or Muhammadan period.

As far as is known Haidar struck but few coins. His pagoda. half pagoda, and fanam bore on the obverse the initial letter of his name (5), while on the reverse he retained the figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul and the latter the deer. This device had been in use previously on the coins struck by the Polygars of Ikkeri, and on his conquest of that part in 1763 Haidar established a mint at Nagar (subsequently known as Bednur), and there struck this coin, to which the name of "Old Bahaduri pagoda" has been given. As Hawkes 1 in his Sketch of the Coins of Mysore remarks: "in process of time the dies wearing out, new ones were manufactured of precisely the same device, but with an inferior degree of skill." and of these No. 64 is a striking example. He is also said by the same author to have struck fanams at Calicut, which place he conquered in 1773 and held for some nine years. This coin is said to bear date 1166 (A.H.), but no specimen in gold from this mint, earlier than Tipu's time, finds a place in the Mysore collection. Haidar certainly struck a small half fanam, bearing

¹ A Brief Sketch of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coinage of Mysore, by Lieutenant H. P. Hawkes, Bangalore, 1856.

on one side his initial and on the other the Hijrah date, and it is possible of course that this is the Calicut issue to which Hawkes alludes, though no mint town is mentioned on the coin. During the latter years of his reign he had in circulation a limited number of copper 'paisahs' or xx cash pieces with an elephant on the obverse and on the reverse the date and place of mintage. Several also occur devoid of dates (conf. Nos. 138 to 144), many of which, from their style, may more probably be attributed to him than to his son. No such issues can however with any degree of certainty be eredited to the earlier years of his reign.

Moor, in his Narrative of Little's Detachment, mentions the fact that on his cannon Tipu imitated the coat of arms of the English East India Company, which consisted of a shield divided transversely into four parts, in each of which appears one of the letters of the company's monogram, v.E.I.C., but substituted for these those which went to form his father's name, viz., c 3, and guns bearing this device are still sometimes met with in and around Seringapatam and Mysore. Neither he nor any other writer, however, as far as I can learn, mentions the occurrence of any such device on either Tipu's or his father's coins. The small copper issues of the period struck by the East India Company bear this device, and specimens occasionally occur, though very rarely, in which one or two characters appear which look far more like the Persian letters in Haidar's name than the initials of the East India Company. Unfortunately, however, not one has yet been found sufficiently perfect to enable one to speak with certainty. There can, however, be little doubt, but that, should these occur. both the coins and the marks on the "musquets and cannons" were more probably the work of Haidar than of his son, who was as peculiar for the neatness and fine execution of his coins as his father was for his carelessness in this respect.

Passing now to the coins of Tipu, we find at once far greater profusion, variety, and beauty combined with a number of innovations in the names of pieces and their dates which for a long time perplexed the student of numismatics. Whereas his father issued coins only in accordance with the Hindu system of pagoda and fanam, Tipu had in circulation a complete series of issues in

accordance with the mohur and rupec system of the Muhammadans In all of these, from his accession in A.H. 1197 till 1200, he followed the usual Hijrah system, which dates from the flight of the prophet from Mccca, an event which took place on 1 the fourth day of the first month of Rabi; and this according to the calculation of M. Causin de Perceval was June 20th, A.D. 622. In the fifth year of his reign he abandoned this, the usual Muhammadan method of reckoning, which was in accordance with a lunar system and substituted a solar one of his own invention, to which he applied the name مولودي (Múlúdí, or as it should more properly be called Mauludi as dating from the prophet's birth in A.D. 571, the term being derived from the Arabic "Maulúd", -born). Hence the coins struck during A.H. 1201 bear the date 1215, the numerals being written from right to left instead of from left to right as usual. In 1224 he also introduced a fresh system by which each year had a distinctive letter, the first being distinguished by 1 (a); the next by - (b), the third by - (t) and so on according to alphabetical order up to 1227 A.M., in which year he fell at the taking of Seringapatam.

In his coins struck in accordance with the Muhammadan type of mohur and rupee, he also changed the system of cyclic years known as the (abjid) then in vogue, and substituted one of his own invention in which the value attributed to each letter was in accordance with its position in the Persian alphabet, and to which he therefore assigned the name (abtas) from the first four letters, the value of each being assigned as follows:—

1	¥	۳	ڪ	2	5	Ė	J
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ં	,	;	من	ش	ص	ض	L
9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
A	3	غ	ف	3	ك	ل -	_
80	90	100	200	300	400	500	600
ပ	,	8	ی				
700	800	900	1000				

The whole cycle was divided into sixty years as in the Brihaspati system of the Hindus and for each year a name chosen, in

¹ Hughes' Dictionary of Islam, p. 174.

which the sum of the numerical value of the letters was equal to the year.

"To explain this by an example, we shall take the year 42 of the cycle corresponding with 1788 of J.C., 1202 of the Hijrah, 1216 of the Sultan's new era and the sixth of his reign. The number 42 may be expressed by various combinations of the letters of the abtas, but if we produce it by adding together 30, 11, 10 and again 11, we shall at the same time compose the word 3, sará 'odoriferous,' which is the name appropriated to the forty-second year of the cycle, and such we find it on the coins." The following table will show the various methods employed by Tipu to distinguish the various years of his reign, the first column showing that of the Christian era, the second that of the Hijrah, the third that newly introduced, the fourth that of the Hijrah, the literal or letter year.

A.D.		А.Н.	A.M.	Year of reign.	Cyclic year.	Letter year.
1782-83		1197		1	زکی ازل جلو دلو	
1783-84		1198		2	ازل	
1784-85]	1199		3	جلو	1
1785-86		1200		4	دلو	
1786-87			1215	5	la.	İ
1787-88	!		1216	6	سارا	1
1788-89			1217	7	سراب	
789-90			1218	8	سراب هتا	
1790-91			1219	9	زبر جر	
1791-92			1220	10		
1792-93			1221	11	ساحر	
1793-94			1222	12	واسغ	
1794-95			1223	13	راسغ هاد حراست	
1795-96		••	1224	14	حاست	İ
1796-97			1225	15		ب
1797-98			1226	16	ماداد	ت
1798-99			1227	17	ساز هاداب بارش	ث

At the time of the introduction of his new era Tipu also gave new names to the various coins which he struck and which were as follows:—

¹ Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, part II, p. 704. It is to the careful research of this able numismatist that we are indebted for the explanation of the system.

Gold. - احمدى - 'Ahmadi for mohur ; مديقى - Sadíkí for half mohur ; مديقى - Farúkí for pagoda ; and possibly - فرخى - Farklıí (or فرخى Farhí) for fanam.

Silver. - حيدرى - Haidarí for double rupee; المنامى - Ámámí for rupee; منامى - Abadí for half rupee; مالدى - Bákrí for quarter rupee; مالدى - Jafarí for one-eighth of a rupee; - كالمامى - Khizrí for one thirty-second of a rupee.

COPPER. - مشترى - Mashrabi or مشترى - Mashtarí for forty cash or double paisah; وهرة or رهرة - Zahrah or Zahrá for ten cash or one paisah; اعتراء - Bahrám for five cash or half paisah; اعتراء - Aktar for two and a half cash or quarter paisah, and - قطب - Khatb for one and a quarter cash or one-eighth paisah.

Regarding the origin and derivations of these names I am indebted to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., of the Archæological Survey, for the following note:—

"One year after the introduction of his new system of dates, Típú invented a series of new names for his gold and silver coins. These names are well known; but, as far as I can ascertain, they have not yet been satisfactorily explained. The names of Típú's series of copper coins, which, with one exception, appear first on part of the coinage of his eleventh year, the Maulúdí year 1221 or A.D. 1792-93, present no difficulty; they are nothing but the Persian or Arabic designations of certain stars. Most of the subjoined explanations of the names of Típú's gold and silver coins were suggested to me by a Muhammadan gentleman, Mr. Habíbu-d-din of the Hyderabad Civil Service, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making when on a short holiday trip to Mysore and Seringapatam.

"Típú's gold mohur is called احمدى - Ahmadí, his half gold mohur مديقى - Siddíkí, and his pagoda - فاروقى - Fárúkí. His silver coins are the double rupee or حيدرى - Haidarí, the rupee or امامى - أمامى - Bákirí, the two-anna piece or - عادى - Ja'farì, the one-anna piece or - كاظمى - كاظمى - Kázimí, and the half-anna piece or - خشرى - Khizri.

"Among the silver coins, the rupee or Imamí is undoubtedly so called after the twelve Imams. This fact gives us a clue to the derivation of the names of the remaining silver coins. Each of them, except the smallest, refers to the name of one of the Imams. The largest coin, the double rupee or Haidarí, is so called from عبدر Haidar, a surname of the first Imam - Alí. The fractions of the

rupee are successively named after the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh Imám, viz., the 'Ábidí after ين العابدين: - Zainu-l-'ábidín or عابد بيمار - 'Ábid Bímár; the Bákirí after عابد بيمار - Muhammad Bákir; the Ja'farí after معفر صادي - Ja'far Sádik; and the Kázimí after موسا كاظم - Ja'far Sádik; and the Kázimí after معفر الله خام - Khúzí ' is derived from - خواج عفر الله - Khwâja Khizr, a prophet who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and is considered to be the saint of the waters.

"The largest of Típú's copper coins is the double paisá. It bears two names: 'Usmání and 'Mushtarí. The first of these names is met with on coins of the Maulúdí years 1218 and 1219. It is derived from 'Usmán ibn 'Affán, the third khalífa, and is thus connected with the above-mentioned series of names of the gold coins. When in the Maulúdí year 1221 Típú started a series of names for his smaller copper coins derived from those of different stars, the designation 'Usmání did not agree with the rest. Accordingly the double paisás of the Maulúdí year 1222 and of the following years bear a new denomination, viz., Mushtarí, the Arabic name of the planet Jupiter. The name of the paisá is 's or 'ya' and that of the half paisá 'ye'. Zuhra and Bahrám are the Persian designations of the planets Venus and Mars. The quarter paisá is the 'L'Akhtar, which in Persian signifies a 'star.'

"'Marsden notices 'a minute coin intended for a half Akhtar or eighth part of a paisá, on one side of which is the elephant, with the letter and on the other, the denomination of the money, being a word that may be read - Katíb, but is by no means distinct.' My collection contains two varieties of this coin. Both have on

¹ Dr. Buchanan's Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar," vol. I., p. 128, note.

² Moor's Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, p. 475.

The Persian spelling of is found on the coins struck at Pattan (Seringa-patam), the Hindustani spelling (as) on those struck at Nagar.

⁴ Numismata Orientalia Illustrata, part II, p. 725.

In his valuable Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Madras Museum, Mr. Edgar Thurston figures a "one-eighth paisá" struck at Bangalúr in 1218 and one struck at Salámábad (Satyamangalam) in the same year. I possess other coins of the same value of which one was struck at Pattan in 1218 and another in Bangalúr in 1219. The third bears the date 1222 and on the reverse the two words قطب فرب the name of the mint town having apparently been omitted by the engraver.

the obverse an elephant facing right, and on the reverse the legend of the obverse at Pattan,' and over it the designation which is clearly not with, but Futher, the Arabic name of the polestar, a title which aptly fits in with the rest of the system followed by Tipa in naming his other copper coins. The first of the two coins has the letter 's over the elephant on the obverse and the date 1224 over the legend on the reverse; the second coin bears the letter and the date 1225 in the corresponding places. As on Tipa's larger copper issues the letters ', and a stand in combination with the dates 1224, 1225, 1226, and 1227, respectively, Marsden's coin which bore the letter must have been struck in the Mauludí year 1226 or A.D. 1797-98."

All the coins issued during Típú's reign also bear the name of the mint town in which they were struck, though in many instances fanciful titles apparently take the place of the name by which the town is now commonly known. Thus 'Chendagal, a small village on the outskirts of Seringapatam, appears as Khalakhabád, the mint of Feiz Hissar, translated by Marsden "in castello abundantiæ" is applied to Gooty (?); the modern Bednur is known by its older appellation of Nagar: new Calicut appears as Farakhí, Darwar as 'Khúrshadsúád, Satyamangalam as Salámabád, Seringapatam as Patan or Pattan, the city par excellence, a title which one still frequently hears applied to it. Calicut and Bangalore alone appear under the names by which they are now known, while Farakhab Hissár, Nazarbár and Zafarabád remain unrecognizable among the names of modern towns in the province.

Different forms of borders also adorn the issues of the various mints. All Tipu's gold and silver coins we find surrounded by a double lined circle enclosing a ring of dots with the exception of one or two Nokaras and Rupees (conf. No. 116, pl. ii.) which are

"On some of the copper money we find it" (فرخی) " to stand apparently for the name of a place, otherwise called new Calicut."—Marsden, p. 717.

[&]quot;Khalekabad was a name given by Tipoo to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam."—Hawkes' Coins of Mysore, p. 7.

^{3 &}quot;Tho new name which Tipú has given, we understand, to Darwar, but we do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice."—Moor's Narratice of Little's Detachment, r. 478.

ornamented with a rayed circle. The copper issues of Scringapatam, Bangalúr, Nazarbar, Kalikút and Farakhi usually have the common border, though a plain lined circle frequently adorns the obverse of those of Bangalore. Those struck at Nagar have likewise a circle of two plain lines, those of Salámabád and Zafarabád a rayed circle, those of Feiz Hissar one of dotted flowers, those of Khalakhabád and Farakhbab Hissar a ring of dashes between two lines and those of Salámabád and Zafarabád a ring of rays.

In 1799, at the fall of Seringapatam, Tipú was killed and the Hindu line in the person of Krishna Raja Udaiyar restored. The old form of pagoda, half panda, and fanam, bearing the figures of Siva and Parvati, was reintroduced, "Sri Krishna Raja" in Nagari character taking the place of Haidar's initial. A copper coin too, with the same reverse but with an elephant surmounted by the sun and moon on the obverse (No. 285) was struck. A series of rupees, half rupees, and quarter rupees were also put into circulation, in which the pattern of the corresponding issues of the East India Company was followed. These (Nos. 256 to 277) were struck at Mysore in the name of the reigning Mughal Emperor Shah 'Alam, but the dates on these appear utterly irreconcilable. the obverse appears a year which one would naturally expect to follow the Hijrah system, and on the reverse the جارس or year of the reign, but these neither agree with one another nor do the جارس years fit in with either the reigns of the king who struck them or of him in whose name they were struck. For instance those of 1214 have the جارس year 39; those of 1221, 45; those of 1222, 64; those of 1227, 95, a number incomprehensible in connection with the year of the reign of any sovereign. A smaller set of silver coins, known as the Chamundi series, consisting of a quarter rupee and half and quarter fanam was also struck, bearing on one side the dancing figure of Chamundi. On the reverse of the larger issue appears the name of the ruling monarch in Persian, while on the two smaller occur the words "Mayili hanna" in Kanarese, though it is hard to say what the meaning of the word 1

¹ This word is spelt on different specimens "Mayili, Meillee, and Milay. Rice in his Maisur Gazetteer says: "The meaning of the word Mayili is not very clear. It may be connected with an old Kannada word Mayyi, signifying token, exchange."

Mayili, which also appears both in Kanarese and in English on subsequent copper coins and is spelt in various ways, may mean. The copper coins of the earlier portion of the reign bear the elephant, but the later issues the lion and in 1833, when according to Hawkes the mint was transferred from Mysore to Bangalür (though the name of the former was still preserved on the coins) the date in English was added to the obverse and the value of the piece in "cash" in the same language to the reverse. In 1843 the provincial mint was finally closed and the English coinage became the medium of exchange for the province.



TABLE OF THE METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

1 6.	r . ا	ن kh.
у b.	; z.	e k.
ψ p.		پ و.
w t.	ه sh.	J 1.
ம் த.	.8 ص	r m.
e j.	. خس عف	o n.
eh.	b t.	8 h.
e h.	k z.	, ú.
ė kh	ه' a.	.ai—í
ა d.	gh.	
Δ z.	ئ د.	

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIGER AND BAT	TLĘ-AXE TYPE.
1	Ae.	?	A tiger standing to right: in plain lined circle.	A battle-axe with edge to left: in double lined circle with dots between.
				W. 95 grs.
2	,,	?	A tiger standing to right: in double lined circle with dots between.	Same as No. 1.
			WILL GOLD DETWEEN.	W, 48 grs., Pl. I.
3	,,	Ŷ	Same as No. 2.	A battle-axe with edge to right: in double lined circle with dots between. W. 46 grs.
4	,,	?	Obliterated.	Battle-axe with edge to left: on plain field. W. 12 grs.
			CHEQUERED R	EVERSE TYPE.
5	Ae.	P	Figure of an elephant, caparisoned, standing to right on plain field.	
6	,,	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk elevated.	
7	,,	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with crescent moon above: in double lined circle with dots between.	Double lines crossed at right angles with circles in the open spaces.
			¹ These coins were first attr by Marsden (Numismat. Orient.	ibuted to the Province of Mysoro, Pl. II, No. MXLIX).

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CHEQUERED REV	7ERSE TYPE—cont.
8	Ae.	?	Same as No. 7, but with sun and moon above	Same as No. 7.
			the elephant.	W. 41 grs., Pl. I.
9	,,	P	Same as No. 8, but on a plain field without circle.	Same as No. 7. W. 15.5 grs.
			Circle.	3510 8-51
10	"	?	Same as No. 9, but with a circle of dots around the elephant.	Same as No. 7.
11	,,	?	A seated figure of Lakshmi in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space.
12	,,	?	Figure of Ganesa seated to front.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space. W. 46.5 grs.
			35-65	
13	,,	?	Same as No. 12.	Same as No. 12. W. 18 grs.
14	,,	?	Figure of Hanuman standing to right with	Same as No. 5.
			right arm upraised : on a plain field.	W, 46.5 grs.
15	29	?	Figure of Garuden kneeling: on a plain field.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces.
16	,,	?	Small figure of a dog standing to right : on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.
			_	0 37 44
17	,,	?	Figure of a horse canter- ing to left: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.
	1			

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

? Figure of a bull couchant to right: in a lined circle. Single lines cross right angles we circle in each space. Figure of a deer galloping to right with sun and moon above: in a circle of dots.	
to left with crescent moon above: enclosed in a circle of dots. Pigure of a bull couchant to right: in a lined circle. Single lines cross right angles we circle in each space of a deer galloping to right with sun and moon above: in a circle of dots. Same as No. 7.	
to right: in a lined circle in each space with the right angles with sun and moon above: in a circle of dots. right angles with right angles with sun and moon above: in a circle of dots.	V. 49 grs.
Pigure of a deer galloping to right with sun and moon above: in a circle of dots.	ith a
	Pl. I.
21 ,, Figure of a fish to left: in a circle of dots.	. Pl. I.
? Figure of a peacock standing to right: in a lined circle.	•
23 ,, ? A hilted sword with edge to right; in a circle of dots.	•
7 A bell with symbols on either side: in a circle of dots.	•
7. Figure of a boar 'marchant' to left: on a right angles.	ed at
A man on horseback Cross lines much or riding to right: on a plain field. W.	bliter- 17.5 grs.
7 Figure of a gryphon couchant to right: in a circle of dots. Single lines cross right angles with in each space.	

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOE-continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CHEQUERED REV	VERSE TYPE—cont.
28	Ae.	?	Figure of a gryphon facing left with right paw upraised: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.
			KANARESE NI	UMERAL TYPE.
29	Ae.	?	Numeral, o (1, Kan.): in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces.
00		?	g 31 37 30	W. 43,5 grs., Pl. I.
30	"	r	Same as No. 29.	Same as No. 29. W. 17 grs.
31	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but	Same as No. 29.
			numeral - (2, Kan.).	W. 46 grs.
32	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral • (3, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
33	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ~ (4, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
34	,,	3	Same as No. 29, but	Same as No. 29.
			numeral × (5, Kan.).	W. 46 grs.
35	"	?	Same as No. 34.	Same as No. 34. W. 26.5 gra.
36	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral 4 (6, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
37	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral 2 (7, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
38	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral s (8, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

21
PRB-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KANARESE NUME	RAL TYPE—cont.
39	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral - (9, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
40	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral oo (10, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
41	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral oo (11, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
42	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ~ (12, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
43	"	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral of (13, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
44	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ov (14, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
45	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ox (15, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
46	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral of (16, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
47	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral of (17, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
48	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral of (18, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
49	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral of (19, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
50	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral so (20, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
51	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral - (21, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
52	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral 3 (22, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD-cont.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KANARESE NUM	IERAL TYPE—cont.
53	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral - (23, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
54	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral = (24, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
55	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ** (25, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
56	,,	. ?	Same as No. 29, but numeral • (26, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
57	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral 22 (27, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
58	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral se (28, Kan.).	
59	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral of (29, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
60	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral 40 (30, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
61	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral an (31, Kan.).	
				Pl. I.
			THE CANTE	eroy Fanam.
				NARASA RÁJA.
62	Au.	1638 -59	Figure of Vishnu in the Narasimha Avatar.	Illegible.
			Transmitted Transmitted	W. 5.8 grs., Pl. I.
			Минамма	DAN PERIOD.
			HAI	DAR.
			Pac	GODA.
63	Au.	?	Haidar's initial (v) on a granulated surface.	Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul the latter the deer. W. 52 grs., Pl. I.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			HAIDA	AR—cont.
			PAGOD	A—cont.
64	Au.	?	The same as No. 63, but the treversed.	Same as No. 63.
			HALF	Pagoda.
65	Au.	P	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63.
				W. 24 grs.
			FA	NAM.
66	Au.	?	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63.
		,	an and an	W. 5.5 grs.
			Half	FANAM.
67	Au.	1196 1	Haidar's initial (c): on a plain field in circle of dots.	(year 1196).
			TEN	Cash.
68	Ae.	1193	Elephant: on a plain field standing right.	البرب پتن 2 منر (Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1195. W. 188 grs.
			which occurs upon the coin. will show the year of the Chris In the villages around & properly means "city," is still Moor, in his narrative of the detachment against Tipu, rem southern provinces it is called camp and line; by those wh Europeans in more distant part in compliance partly with of which is the way in which inte in general; by some it is call Seringapatnam. On all Tipu's	given in this column is that A reference to the Introduction stian era to which it corresponds. Seringapatam this name, which in frequent use. Regarding it is operations of Captain Little's arks: "By natives of the upper Puttun, as it was always in our to have much intercourse with its of the Peninsula it is, perhaps, ar custom called Seringapatam, elligent Europeans pronounce it ded Seringapattan, and by others coins it is invariably impressed write it in English Puttun."—

Twen as No. 68: T	AR—oont. HTY Cash. Struck at Bellary). CIPU. GODAS.
as No. 68. T Pa	ضرب بلاری (Struck at Bellary). TPU. GODAS.
T Pa ir's initial and	TPU. GODAS. I [مجرالسلطان العادل سنم هجري]
Pa ur's initial and	.GODAS. هوالسلطان العادل سنم هجري] [
ur's initial and	هوالسلطان العادل سنم هجري [[
r's initial and perall, signify	هوالسلطان لعادل سنه هجري 1
first year of the on a granulated a lined circle.	king." Year of the Hijrah 1197).
-	W. 51.5 grs., Pl. I.
Haidar's initia he numeral r ng the second the reign and t town Nagar') anulated surface ned circle with dots outside.	(1198). d d : e
No. 71 h	Same as No. 70, but date 1111 (1199). Pl. I.
1 r (3).	
l r (3).	Same as No. 70, but date 1200).
	ıl r (3).

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—cont.	
			PAGOD	As—cont.
74	Au.	1215	Samo as No. 71, but numeral * (5).	Same as No. 70, but date only (1215), and the word (Muhammad) above the inscription.
75	,,	1215	Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town (Seringapatam) combined with numeral (5) in the con a granulated surface in a lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 74, but having the date written 171° Pl. I.
76	,,,	1216	فارونی نگرے سنہ ۱ (Farúkhi (struck at Nagar in the sixth year of the reign).	محمد _ هوالسلطان العادل الوحيد (Muhammad. He is the only just king. Year 1216).
77	,,,	1216	רש נאוני (Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town Dharwar with the numeral 6).	Same as No. 74, but with date 1171 (1216).
78	"	1216	wifaruck at Seringa- patam in the sixth year (of the reign);" Haidar's initial being combined with the name of the mint town as in No. 75).	Same as No. 76.
79	,,	1217	Same as No. 78, but numeral v (7).	Same as No. 78, but date '\r' (1217).
			¹ In this coin for the first time we find the Múlúdí era taking the place of the Hijrah, the numerals being written from right to left and not as usual. See Introduction, page 9.	

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
			TIPU—cont.		
			PAGODAS—cont.		
80	Au.	1217	لاروقي خورهد سواد (Farú- khi struck at Khur- shadsuád ¹).	Same as No. 79.	
81	17	1218	Same as No. 78, but numeral ^ (8)	Same as No. 78, but date ^11 (1218).	
82	"	1218	Same as No. 80, but numeral^(8).	Same as No. 81.	
83	,,,	1220	² Same as No. 78, but numera ' (10).	Same as No. 78, but date '''\ (1220).	
84	,,	1221	Same as No. 78, but numeral W(11).	Same as No. 78, but date	
			FANAMS.		
85	A	1100	35-45-		
60	Au.	1198	plain field within a double lined circle with ring of dots between.		
86	,,	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date 1199 (1199).	
			¹ Moor states that this may be another name for Dharwar, but adds: "We do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances, or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice." Marsden also remarks on the peculiarity of "this farūki or substitute for the pagoda," and states that the name was given "by Tipu to one of the cities of his kingdom, instead of its ancient appellation, supposed to be Darwar." The fact, however, that the name Dharwar actually occurs on a similar issue of the previous year, but as far as is at present known in no other, while specimens from the Mint at Khurshidsuád occur only in the next two, renders the theory of the change of name a possible one, especially when Tipu's love of change is taken into consideration. ² In this coin the numerals signifying the year of the reign are written from right to left as in the dates of the Múládi era.		

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—cont.	
			FANAD	is—cont.
87	Au.	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date 17. (1200).
88	,,	-1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date •\t\ (1215).
89	,,	1216	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date 4171 (1216).
90	,,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date viri (1217).
91	,,	1218	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ^\r\ (1218).
92	,,	1219	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date 9171 (1219).
93	,,	1222	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date 1771 (1222).
94	,,	1221(?)	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but numerals above W (12).1
95	,,	1198	Same as No. 85.	کلیکوٹ سنہ ۱۱۹۸ (Kalikút year 1198): in lined circle and ring of dots.
96	,,	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date
97	,,,	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date 1200). Pl. I.
			In this curious little unique coin, either from a mistake on the die or other cause, nothing but the number 12 has been stamped, and this may signify the year of the reign, the word being omitted or the last two numerals of the Múludi year 1871 (1221), the first two being omitted.	

No.	M etal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse	
			TIPU—cont.		
			FANAMS-cont.		
98	Au.	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date 1 1/10 (1215).	
99	,,	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date	
100	"	1216	Same as No. 85.	المالة (Farakhí 1216): in lined circle and ring of dots.	
101	,,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 100, but date viri (1217).	
102	"	1218	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 100, but date ^\r\ (1218).	
103	"	1198	Same as No. 85.	(Struck مرب نکر سند ۱۹۵۸) at Nagar's in the year 1198): in a lined circle and ring of dots.	
104	,,	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date (1199).	
105	,,	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date 17. (1200).	
106	,,	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date 1714 (1215).	
107	,,	1216	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date 1/17 (1216).	
108	,,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date viri (1217).	
			In A.M. 1215, the year in which this era was first introduced, we find coins bearing the dates of this era but written according to the Hijrah method from left to right. Later in the same year (conf. No. 99) we find the new order from right to left introduced. This name which occurs both on the fanams of these three years and on the cotemporaneous copper issues have been taken both by Wilks and Marsden to be that given to a fort near Kalikut known as New Kalikut. Bednur.		

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	J—cont.
			FANAN	is—cont.
109	Au.	121 7	Same as No. 85.	مرب عالقہ آباد (Struck at Khálekhábád أ 1217): in lined circle and ring of dots.
			Моник.	
110	Au.		روش است زفتع حيدر ع روش است زفتع حيدر ع المهدى فرب بتن شتا سند ۱۲۱ امهدى فرب بتن شتا سند ۱۲۱ استان ۱۳۵ استان ۱۳۵ استان ۱۳۵ استان ۱۴۵ استان ۱۳ استان ۱۴۵ است	موالسلطان الوحيد العادل م تاريخ جلوس سال سنع حيوم بهاري و سند جلوس He alone is a great and just king. The third day of "Bahari" in the year "Sakh", the eighth year of the reign). W, 211 grs., Pl. II.
			الله المادة الم	

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	—cont.
			Half	Моник.
111	Au.	1217	Same as No. 110, but the name مدیقی (Sadíkhí) takes the place of "Ahmedi" with the date ۱۲۱ (1217) and cyclic year راب (Sa- ráb).	Same as No. 110, but numeral * (7). W. 106 grs., Pl. II.
			Double 1	Rupees.
112	Ar.	1198	رفت المد در جهان روهن المد و المت المد المت المد المد المد المد المد المد المد المد	هوالسلطان الوحيد العادل سيوم الهاري حال ازل مند حارس الهاري الله والله (He alone is a great and just king. The third day of Báhárí. The cyclic year Azal and second year of the reign): on a field ornamented with stars: in a double lined circle and ring of dots. W. 350 grs.
113	,,	1199	Same as No. 112, but date الله (1199) and cyclic year جنر (Jalú).	Same as No. 112, but year of reign (3) and cyclic year حرر (Jalú).
114	,,	1200	Same as No. 112, but date الاستان (1200) and cyclic year دار (Dalú).	Same as No. 112, but year of reign ? (4) and cyclic year Ju (Dalú).
			1 Haidar	's initial.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				J—cont.
			Double R	UPEES— $cont$.
115	Ar.	1218	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words منا (Muhammad) and منا (Muhammad) and المنا (Haidari). Date ۱۲۱ (1218) and cyclic year منا (Shatá).	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words قاریخ جلوس سال as in No. 110. Year of reign 8: but cyclic year not mentioned.
116	79	1219	Same as No. 115, but date ۱۱۲ (1219) and cyclic year زبر جد (Zabarjad): the whole enclosed in a rayed circle.	
			Rup	ees.
117	Ar.	1200	Same as No. 114.	Same as No. 114. W. 174 grs., Pl. II.
118	29	1216	Same as No. 115, but date ۱۱۲۱ (1216) and cyclic year اسارا (Sárá). The name of the coin اماسی (Amámi) being added.	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign 7 (6).
			"Religio budatissima Muham victoriam Heideri," but allows the word was should be read in independent of the sentence. I intended to stop the murmurin sion of the Hijrah could not and who might have begun heterodoxy. In fact there is a reigned longer, and enjoyed th	

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU-	-cont.
	1		Rupees	-cont.
119	Ar.	1217	Same as No. 118, but date VII (1217) and cyclic year — (Saráb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign v (7).
120	,,	1217	Same as No. 119, but mint town خورهد سواد (Khúrshadsúád).	Same as No. 115.
121	,,	1218	Same as No. 118, but date ^\t\((1218) \) and cyclic year \(\text{Shatá} \).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ^ (8).
122	,,	1219	Same as No. 118, but date און (1219) and cyclic year ; (Zabarjad).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign \ (9).
123	,,	1220	Same as No. 118, but date '''\ (1220) and cyclic year (Sahar).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign \((10).
124	,,,	1223	Same as No. 118, but date TTT (1223) and cyclic year ale (Shád).	Same as No. 115. but year of the reign \((13). \)
			HALF R	JPEES.
125	Ar.	1216	Same as No. 118, but the name of the piece عابدی ('Abidí), substituted for اساسی (Amámi).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign 7 (6). W. 87 grs.
126	,,	1217	Same as No. 125, but date vit (1217) and cyclic year viy (8a-ráb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign v (7).
127	>7	1218	Same as No. 125, but date ^\r\ (1218) and cyclic year	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ^ (8). Pl. II.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	J—cont.
			HALF Ru	JPEES—cont.
128	Ar.	1219	Same as No. 125, but date ۱۲۱ (1219) and cyclic year زبر جد (Zabarjad).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign \(^9\).
129	,,	1222	Same as No. 125, but date ۱۳۳۱ (1222) and cyclic year رائيل (Rásakh).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign W (12).
			QUARTER	RUPEES.
130	Ar.	1216	1171 (Muhammad. He alone is a great and just king. Year 1216): in double lined circle and ring of dots.	A باقری – پتن – ج – ن (A Bákhri (struck at) Seringapatam. H. Year 6).
131	"	1217	Same as No. 130, but date viri (1217).	Same as No. 130, but year (7).
132	"	1218	Same as No. 130, but date ^\r\ (1218).	Same as No. 130, but date ^ (8).
133	"	1221	Same as No. 130, but date 1771 (1221).	W (11).
			W A	Pi. II.
104				NA PIECE.
134	Ar.	1221	(Muhammad. Struck at Scringapatam. H. 1221).	year of the reign 11). W. 19 grs., Pl. II.
			1 In this coin, as in No. 78, with the ω of the mint town.	Haidar's initial (c) is combined

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Roverse.
		i	TIPU	J—cont.
			One-Ani	NA PIECE.
135	Ar.	1221	ا مرب پتن (Struck at Seringapatam).	^ كالمبى سنه جلوس (A káz- mi. Struck in the eighth year of the reign).
			Half-An	INA PIECE.
136	Ar.	1222	الم (A kizri of the 12th year (?)).	مرب دارالسلطنت (Struck at the royal residence). W. 19 grs.
			TIP	U (?).
			UNDATI	ED ISSUES.
			FORTY	CASH.
137	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised. Above him a flag with star and four dashes and the word سراره (Múlúdí) below it. The whole in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	at the "royal resi- dence" Seringapatam): in double lined circle
			TWENT	ч Сави.
138	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: on a plain field.	(?) فرب پتن (Struck at Seringapatam (?)). W. 188.5 grs.
189	"	?	Figure of an elephant standing left: on a plain field.	with roses: in a lined circle.
				W. 170 grs.
			¹ In the absence of any da say whether these are issues of	te, it is of course impossible to Haider or of Tipu.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU (?)—cont.
			UNDATED 1	ISSUES—cont.
			Twenty (Cash—cont.
140	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: in a ring of dots.	ورب پتی) (Struck at Seringa- patam): on a plain field in double lined circle and ring of dots. W. 174 grs., Pl. III.
			Ten	Cash.
141	Ae.	? .	Figure of an elephant standing to right: in a double lined circle.	هرب بنگلور (Struck at Bangalur) with traces of an ornamental circle. W. 87 grs.
142	* ,,	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 84 grs.
			Five	Cash.
143	Ae.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 42,5 grs.
			Two-and-a-	HALF CASH.
144	Aθ.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 21 grs.
			TI	PU.
			Five	Савн.
145	Ae.	1198	Figure of an elephant standing right: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	۱ ۱۹۹۸ مرب نگر منه (Struck at Nagar in 1198). W. 46 grs.
			¹ In this coin Tipu follows the date on the reverse of the c	his father's method of placing oin.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	J—cont.
			TWENT	Y CASH.
146	Ae.	1200	Figure of an elephant standing left with date \(\forall '' \cdot (1200) \) above: in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	
147	,,	1200	Figure of an elephant standing right with date above W. (1200): in double lined circle.	in double lined circle
			Five	Cash.
148	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 146.
149	,,	1200	Same as No. 147.	Same as No. 147. W. 45.5 grs.
			Twen	гу Сави.
150	Ae.	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date 1/10 (1215) above: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	فرب پتن (Struck at Seringa- patam): in double lined circle and ring of dots.
151	,,	1215	Same as No. 150, but Múlúdi date written out (1215): according to the new method.	Same as No. 150. Pl. III.
152	"	1215	Same as No. 151, but the elephant standing right with paw upraised.	مرب کلیکوٹ (Struck at Kalí- kút) on ornamental field: in double lined circle and ring of dots.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	Jcont.
			TWENTY	Cash—cont.
153	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 152, but date ^\r\ (1218).	Same as No. 152.
154	,,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right: on plain field with date and (1215) above: in circle of double lines.	double lined circle with
155	,,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date out (1215) above: in circle of double lines with dotted stars between.	lined circle with ring of
				Pl. III.
			Том	Савн.
156	A.e.	1201	Figure of an elephant standing left with date \(\forall^{1}\) (1201) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	field: in double lined
157	,,	1215	Same as No. 156, but date above elephant \\(\text{\text{15}}\).	Same as No. 156.
158	"	1215	Same as No. 156, but date above elephant *\r\(1215).	Same as No. 156.
			followed the Hijrah method of of his new system. In the fo system employed, but the num	wn instances in which Tipu has calculation after the introduction ollowing date we have the new erals still written as in the old have the new era followed as in

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	—cont.
			Ten Cas	H—cont.
159	Ae.	1215	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing to left with date \(\text{V}^4\) (1215) above: in double lined circle and ring of dashes.	مرب عالم آبان (Struck at Khálakhabád): in double lined circle and ring of dashes.
160	,,	1215	Same as No. 154.	Same as No. 154. Pl. III.
			Five	Cash.
161	Ae.	1215	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
162	,,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right with date W' (1215) above: in double lined circle.	مرب بنگلور (Struck at Bangalúr) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots
163	,,	1216	Same as No. 158.	Same as No. 158.
			Twent	ч Савн.
164	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date '\ta' (1216) above: in double lined circle.	Same as No. 162.
165	,,	1216	Same as No. 150, but date "I'l' (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150, but the field ornamented with dotted flowers.
166	,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ''\t'\' (1216) above: in rayed circle.	خرب سلام آباد (Struck at Salámábád): in rayed circle. Pl. IV.
			¹ In this instance the Hijrah to the new method, but written No. 157.	year 1202 is expressed according in accordance with the old as in

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	J—cont.
			TWENTY (Cash—cont.
167	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date 1171 (1216) above: in doublo lined circle with ring of dashes between.	فرب فرعباب حمار (Struck at Farakhbáb Hissár) : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between. Pl. III.
168	,,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date 1/1/ (1216) above: in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	فرب فرغی (Struck at Fara- khí) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.
169	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1216	Same as No. 168, but a ring of dots takes the place of the dashes and the word image (year) appears under the date.	ring of dots takes the place of the dashes.
			Ten	Cash.
170	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date '''' (1216) above: in double lined circle with	Same as No. 150.
			ring of dots between.	Pl. III.
171	,,	1216	Same as No. 167.	Same as No. 167.
172	,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date 117 (1216) above: in double lined circle.	هرب بنگاور (Struck at Bangalúr): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
173	,,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date '1'(1216) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	مرب نظر بار (Struck at Nazarbár): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU-	-cont.
			Five C	Dash.
174	Ae.	1216	Same as No. 150, but date '''(' (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
175	,,	1216	Same as No. 172.	Same as No. 172.
176	,,	1216	Same as No. 154, but date ''I'' (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 154.
177	,,	1216	Same as No. 173.	Same as No. 173.
			Twenty	Сазн.
178	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date viri (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
179	,,	1217	Same as No. 178. 1	مرب فرخی (Struck at Farakhi): on plain field in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
180	,,	1217	Same as No. 172, but date '\r'\ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
181	,,	1217	Same as No. 167, but date '\r\ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
			This coin and a similar is among the commonest met with owing to the large number the recorded of 1219, while those care.	en issued that none have been

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No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU_	-cont.
			Ten C	Cash.
182	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date viri (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
183	,,	1217	Same as No. 172, but date *\frac{1}{1217} above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
184	1,	1217	Same as No. 167, but date viri (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
185	,,	1217	Figure of an elephant standing left with date viri (1217) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	field in double lined
			Five	Casii.
186	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date viri (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
187	***	1217	Same as No. 172, but date viri (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
188	,,	1217	Same as No. 154, but date viri (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 154.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverso.
				-cont. Cash.
189	Ae.	1218	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised: date 1 AVI (1218) to left of field. Behind the elephant a flag bearing a star: surrounded by a border of dashes. The whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	عثمانی مرب دارالسلطنت نکر (An "'asmáni" struck at the 'royal residence, Nagar): in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 335 grs., Pl. IV.
190	,,	1218	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised: date ^\t\t\\(1218\) to right of field. Behind the elephant a flag as in No. 189; the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	زعباب حمار ('Asmani) struck at the royal residence, Farakhbáb Hissár): in a double
190.1	,,	1218	Same as No. 189.	Same as No. 189, but mint town پتی (Seringa- patam).
			Twent	Y Cash.
191	Ae.	1218	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ^\t\ (1218) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	
				ent appears to have been tried ug two new coins, the one of the
			² I have departed from the as "capital," because in this have the same title.	داوالسلطنت Isual translation of بالسلطنت year, 1218, three different mints

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No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—	cont.
			Twenty Cas	sH—cont.
192	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date 1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
193	,,	1218	Figure of an elephant heavily caparisoned and with ornamental head-piece standing left with date ^\r\ (1218) above: in double lined circle.	Same as No. 154.
194	"	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ^\r\(\text{1218}\) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
195	,,	1218	Same as No. 179, but date ^\tau (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
			Ten C	ASII.
196	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ^\r\ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
197	,,	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ^\t\(\) (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
198	,,	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ^\ta (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—	cont.
			TEN CASH-	-cont.
199	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 179, but date Airi (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
			Five Ca	ASIL
200	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ^\t\t\(\text{(1218)}\) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
201	,,	1218	Same as No. 172, but date Airi (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
202	"	1218	Same as No. 167, but date AITI (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
			Two-and-a-na	ALF CASH.
203	A'e.	1218	Same as No. 172, but date And (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172. W. 20 grs.
			TEN CA	sii.
204	Ae.	1219	Same as No. 15C, but date atri (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
205	,,	1219	Same as No. 172, but date airi (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
			¹ From the close of this year lettered series, much fewer copp struck, and those almost entirely	per coins appear to have been

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU-	-cont.
			Five	Савн.
206	Ae.	1219	Same as No. 150, but date 4171 (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
207	,,	1219	Same as No.172, but date 1/1/1 (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
			Twenty	Cash.
208	Ae.	1220	Same as No.150, but date 1771 (1220) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
			Forty	Cash.
209	Ae.	1221	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised: date 'KY (1221) to right of field: behind the elephant a flag bearing a star: surrounded by waving lines: the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	aثمانی مرب دارالسطنت پتن (An 'asmani struck at the royal residence, Seringapatam): in a double lined circle and ring of dots between.
			TWENTY	Cash.
210	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date 1171 (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
			TEN	Cash.
211	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date 171 (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—	cont.
			TEN CASH	-cont.
212	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 211, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
			Five C	азп.
213	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date 1771 (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
214	"	1221	Same as No. 213, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
			Two-and-a-e	IALF CASII.
214.1	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date 1771 (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
			FORTY C	Cash.
215	,,	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised: behind him a flag bearing a star: surrounded by four waving lines. In field ۱۷۲۱ مولودی (Múlúdí 1222).	Same as No. 190.1.
			! In this year, for the first til new era introduced on the obverse	me, we find the name of t

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No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverso.
				cont.
216	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with ۱۳۳۱ مولودی (Múlúdí 1222) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	circle with ring of dots
217	,,,	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with ۱۳۲۱ مسید مولودی (Mu- hanmad. Múlúdí, 1222): in single lined circle.	Same as No. 216.
218	> 7	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with date 1711 (1222) to right of field: in double lined circle.	double lined circle with
			TEN	Cash.
219	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with date m (1222) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots be- tween.	Same as No. 150.
220	,,	1222	Same as No. 219.	فرب فیض حمار (Struck at Feiz Hissár) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
			¹ Conf. footnote to No. 116 ² On all the coins of this the final a is written \((alif).	value struck in the Nagar mint,

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	J—cont.
			Five	Cash.
221	Ae.	1222	Same as No. 219.	Same as No. 150.
222	,,	1222	Same as No. 219.	לבית לתיי נדינו (An "akhtar" struck at Seringa- patam): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
223	,,	1222	Same as N o. 219.	Same as No. 220, but with the addition of the name of the coin اعتر (an akh- tar).
			Twent	Y Cash.
224	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 216, but date rm (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 216.
225	- ,,	1223	A variant	of No. 224.
226	,,	1223	A variant	of No. 224.
227	,,	1223	Same as No. 218, but date rm (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 218.
			Ten	Casii.
228	Ae.	1223	Figure of an elephant standing left with date 7771 (1223) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	אין גיט (A "Bah- rám" struck at Serin- gapatam): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
229	,,	1223	Same as No. 220.	Same as No. 220.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	cont.
			Five	Савн.
230	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
			Forty	Сазн.
231	Ae.	1224	Figure of an elephant standing: right behind a flag with \(\)(\(\)(\)) in the centre and four convergent lines: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	patam, in the Múludí
			TWENT	ч Сазн.
232	A.e.	1224,	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter \(\(i\)\) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	at Seringapatam in the Múlúdí year 1224): in
233	,,	1224	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing right: on a plain field with \(\(\(\(\)\)\)(\(\(\)\)(\(\)\)) above.	Same as No. 232,
			Ten	Cash.
234	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	برام خرب پتن (A "Bah- rám" struck at Seringa- patam, 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIP	U—cont.
			Fivi	E CASH.
235	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	اکتر خرب پتی) (An "akhtar" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
			Two-and-A	A-HALF CASH.
236	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	(A تعلی فرب پتن (A " khutb" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in single lined circle and ring of dots.
			Form	y Cash.
237	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 231, but letter \rightarrow (b) on the flag.	Same as No. 231, but date erri (1225).
			Twent	Y Cash.
238	Аө.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter \hookrightarrow (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 232, but date •171 (1225).
239	,,	1225	Same as No. 238.	زهرا هرب نکر سند مولودی ۱۸۰۱ (A "zahrá" struck at Nagar in the Múlúdí year 1225).
			Ten	Case.
240	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter \hookrightarrow (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 234, but date *** (1225).

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	I—cont.
			Five	Cash.
241	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter \smile (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date orri (1225).
24 2	,,	1225	Figure of elephant standing right with letter (b) above: in single lined circle.	خرب فیض حمار (Struck at Feiz Hissar): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
			Twent	ту Сазн.
243	А ө.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter $=$ (t) above the clephant.	Same as No. 232, but date 4771 (1226).
244	11	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter $=$ (t) above the elephant.	Same as No. 239, but date 1771 (1226).
			TEN C	авн.
245	Ae.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (t) above the elephant.	بهرام مرب نگر سنه مولودی ۱۳۳۱ (A "Bahram" struck at Nagar in the Múlúdí year 1226): in single lined circle.
			Five	Cash.
246	A.e.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter $=$ (t) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date 101 (1226).
247	,,	1226	A variant	of No. 246.
248	79	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (t) above the elephant.	اکتر خرب نگر (An "akhtar" struck at Nagar, 1226): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU	J—cont.
			FIVE C.	ASH—cont.
249	Аө.	1226	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter ω (t) and date 1171 (1226) above: in double lined circle.	ا بيرام خرب فيض حمار ¹ (A "Bahrám" struck at Feiz Hissar): in single lined circle.
250	,,	1226	Same as No. 249.	Same as No. 249, but عشر (ákhtar) instead of بيرام (Bahrám).
			TWENT	ч Саян.
251	Ae.	1227	Same as No. 232,2 but letter \Rightarrow (s) above.	Same as No. 239, but date viri (1227).
			1 On this coin the name Aye (Bahram) has by some accident in the mint apparently been substituted for the usual name (Akhtar), and from a coin in a private collection the same mistake was made in the previous year. 2 Marsden remarks that this is "probably the last specimen of his" (Tipu's) "coinage that has been preserved, and must have been struck within a month of his death; the year 1227 of his era having begun on the 6th April 1799 and the storming of Scringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession." (Num. Orient., Pt. II, p. 724.) It would appear, however, that in reality it was in the year 1798 and not 1799 that the 17th year of his reign which on his coinage he distinguishes with the letter — commenced. No coins smaller than the twenty cash piece have as yet been recorded, nor is any instance known of the occurrence of a forty cash.	

HINDU LINE RESTORED.

			KRISHN	NA RAJA.
			PAG	ODA.
252	Au.	?	Figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul.	स्वर्ण हरिताल (Sri Krishna Raja (Nag.)): on a plain field. W. 52 grs., Pl. V.

No	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA	RAJA-cont.
			HALF	Pagoda.
2 53	Au.	?	Same as No. 252.	Same as No. 252. W, 24.5 grs.
			FAN	TAMS.
254	An.	?	Same as No. 252.	Same as No. 252. W. 5 grs.
255	,,	?	Same as No. 62.1	Same as No. 62.
			Rup	ee.
256	Ar.	1214	" فضل (الم حاسى دين ا	فرب مهی سور سنه ۲۹ جلوس میمنت مانوس (Struck at Mysore in the 39th year of the auspi- cious reign). W. 5 grs.
			by Kantirava Narasa Raja, a Cantercy fanam to distinguis which it corresponds oxactly erally complete inscription portion appears on each coin a Marsden's Numismata Orient described by him no date applenown as the "Raja" rupee, f the East India Company at A name of the Moghal Emperor	a, of which but a very small and its translation are taken from alia. On the issue figured and ears on the obverse. This coin, ollows the type of those issued by rcct and elsewhere, bearing the Shah 'Alam. appear to be perfectly irrecon-

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HINDU LINE RESTORED—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				RAJA — cont.
257	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year PF (44).
258	,,	1221	Same as No. 256, but date '\((* * 21).	Same as No. 256, but year ** (45).
259	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 71 (46).
260	"	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ** (48).
261	29	1222	Same as Ne. 256, but date (1) m (1) 222.	Same as No. 256, but year 18 (64).
262	,,	1229	Same as No. 256, but date (17) 79 (12) 29.	Same as No. 256, but year vp (74).
263	27	1227	Same as No. 256, but date \(\text{\text{try}} \) (1227).	Same as No. 256, but year ** (95).
264	,,	1227	Same as No. 256, but date 177 (1227).	Same as No. 256, but year 17 (96).
265	,,	1235	Same as No. 256, but date 117° (1235).	Same as No. 256, but year % (98).
266	,,	1243	Same as No. 256, but date (17) P7 (12) 43.	Same as No. 256, but year '^ (98).
267	"	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but without date.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				RAJA—cont.
268	Ar.	?		Same as No. 256, but year 7 (3).
269	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	W. 88 grs., Pl. V. Same as No. 256, but year VP (74).
270	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year
271	"	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year . AP (84).
			Quarte	RUPEE.
722	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year % (45).
273	,,	?	Same as No. 258, but without date.	W. 48.5 grs., Pl. V. Same as No. 256, but year P1 (46).
274	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year (76).
			CHAMUN	DI SERIES.
			QUARTE	R RUPEE.
2 75	Ar.	1212	A figure of Chamundi, in a circle of dots.	کرهن و دیر جلوس ـ هرب مهی ۱۲۱۲ مر ۱۲۱۲ (Krishna Udaiar, year of the reign ? struck at Mysore in the year 1212).
				W. 44 grs.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA	RAJA-cont.
			CHAMUNDI	SERIES—cont.
			QUARTER F	RUPEE—cont.
276	Ar.	1214	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date No. 1214).
027		1001	N- 075	Pl. V
277	"	1221	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date 1771 (1221).
278	,,	1243	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date 1243).
			One-eigh	тн Вирее.
279	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	ಮಯಿಲಿಸಣ (Mayili hana, Kan.). W. 27 grs.
			One-sixte	ENTH RUPEE.
280	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 279. W. 13.5 grs.
			Fort	y Cash.
281	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant caparisoned. standing left with 3, (Srí) between the sun and moon above.	Kan. **). XL CASH. W. 275 grs.
			¹ It is strange in this coin to left and not in the usual ma	o find the date written from right

HINDU LINE RESTORED - continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA	RAJA—cont.
			TWENT	y Casir.
282	Ae.	?	Same as No. 281.	ಮಯಲಿಕಾಸುಯಿಪತ್ತು (Mayili kasu ippattu, Kan.). xx cash. W. 140 grs., Pl. V.
282.1	,,	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 282, but with us (Cha, Kan.) above.
283	37	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with trunk upraised and was ca(Chamundi, Kan.) with 3:(Sri, Kan.), and sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ಕೃಷ್ಣಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸುಯಿಪತ್ತು (Krishna, Mayili kasu ippattu, Kan.). xx CASH: in double lined circle with ring of dots be- tween.
			Ten (Сави.
284	А.	?	Same as No. 281.	ಚಾಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೧೦ (Cha,(Cha- mundi) Mayili kasu 10, Kan.).
284.1	"	?	Same as No. 283.	Same as No. 283, but say (hattu, Kan.) for consay (ippattu, Kan.) and x cash for xx cash.
			Five	Савн.
285	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	भीक्ष्याजा (Sri Krishna Raja, Nag.): in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 41.5, Pl. V.
286	,,	?	Same as No. 283.	ಕೃಷ್ಣಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು × (Krishna Mayiii kasu aidu, Kan.): v casn: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA	RAJA-cont.
			FIVE CA	ash—cont.
287	Ae.	?	¹ Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286.
288	"	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286, but 250 (Chá, Kan.), and v Cash above the inscription.
			TWENTY-1	FIVE CASH.
			(Undate	ed Type.)
289	Ae.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised, and ಚಾಪುಂಬ (Chamundi, Kan.) and ಕ್ರೀ(Sri, Kan.) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೨೫ (Mayili kasu ippataidu, Kan.), XXV CASH خرب مهی سور
			Twelve-and-	-A-HALF CASH.
290	Ае.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised and §? (Sri, Kan.) between the sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	لامة (Krishna, Kan.), غرب مهى صور (struck at
			SIV-AND-A-O	UARTER CASH.
291	Ae.	?		Same as No. 290, but without the numerals. W. 44 grs.
			In the one set, represented t value of the piece in Englis reverse; in the other represer occurs in the top line in all b 157 (chá) appearing above it. If the control of the elephant is slight	or three slight variations occur. by Nos. 281, 282 and 287, tho sh occupies the exergue on the sted by Nos. 282-1 and 288; this ut the XX cash piece, the word Another slightly variant form of fers merely in the fact that the cly elevated though not so much the long mark is added to the itted.

HINDU LINE RESTORED-continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA	RAJA-cont.
			TWENT	у Слян.
			(Dated	Type.)
292	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 289, but in single lined circle, and with date 1833 below the lion:	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (Krishna, Kan.). ಕ್ರಸ್ತ್ ಅನ್ನು (Struck at Mysore): in field, with ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸ್ತು ೨೦ (Mayili kasu ippatu, Kan.): мігач, хх саян in margin, the whole in a circle of dots.
293	,,	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 292, but Meilee for Milay.
294	,,	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 293.
295	"	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 293.
296	,,	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 293.
297	,,	1838	Same as No. 292; but date 1838.	Same as No. 293.
298	,,	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 293.
299	,,	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 293.
300	,,	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 293.
301	,,	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 293.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverso.
			KRISHNA	RAJA—cont.
			Ten	Cash.
302	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 292.	ا الله (Krishna, Kan.). مرب صهی دور (Struck at Maisúr 10 Eng.).
303	"	1833	Same as No. 292, but date 1833.	Same as No. 302.
304	,,	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 302.
305	,,	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 302.
306	,,	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 302.
307	"	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 302.
308	"	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 302.
309	,,	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 302.
310	,,	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 302.
311	,,	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 302,
312	,,	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 302.
313	,,	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 302.
			Five	Cash.
314	Λe.	1833	Same as No. 292.	Same as No. 302, but 5 (Eng.) iustead of 10.

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No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse	ė.		Reverse.
			K	RISH	INA	RAJA—cont.
]	Five	Сави.
315	Ae.	1834	Same as No. date 1834.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
316	,,	1835	Same as No. date 1835.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
317	,,	1836	Same as No. date 1836.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
318	,,	1837	Same as No. date 1837.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
319	,,	1838	Same as No. date 1838.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
320	,,	1839	Same as No. date 1839.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
321	,,	1840	Same as No. date 1840.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
322	,,	1841	Same as No. date 1841.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
323	,,	1842	Same as No. date 1842.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
324	,,	1843	Same as No. date 1843.	292,	but	Same as No. 314.
				Two-A	ND-A	-nalf Casii.
325	Ae.	1833	Same as No	. 292.	,	Same as No. 302, but 2½ (Eng.) instead of 10.
326	,,	1834	Same as No. date 1834.	292,	but	Same as No. 325.
327	_,,	1835	Same as No. date 1835.	292,	but	Same as No. 325.

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No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRIS	SHNA RAJA—cont.
			Two-ani	D-A-HALF CASH-cont.
32 8	Ae.	1836	Same as No. 292, date 1836.	Same as No. 325.
329	,,	1837	Same as No. 292, date 1837.	Same as No. 325.
33 0	,,	1838	Samo as No. 292, date 1838.	, but Same as No. 325.
3 31	,,	1839	Same as No. 292, date 1839.	, but Same as No. 325.
332	,,	1840	Same as No. 292, date 1840.	, but Same as No. 325.
3 33	,,	1841	Same as No. 292, date 1841.	but Same as No. 325.
334	,,	1842	Same as No. 292, date 1842.	but Same as No. 325.
3 35	,,	1843	Same as No. 292, date 1843.	but Same as No. 325.

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8	"	افا	P	9	18
2 5 6 8 16	"	0	P	9	18
20	"	ا و ا	P	, ,	19
21	"		9	9	19
29	"	9	9	ا و	20
61	"		9	ا ف	22
	,,	(1638)	- 10 (S. 1931 S		24
62	Au.	1659	Service & Activities	Kantirava Narasa Raja.	22
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70	,,	1198	,, (P)	Tipu.	24
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116	Ar.	1219	,,	"	31
117	,,	1200	,,	,,	31
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127	,,	1217	Seringapatam.	,,	32
133	,,	1221	,,	,,	33
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PLATE III.

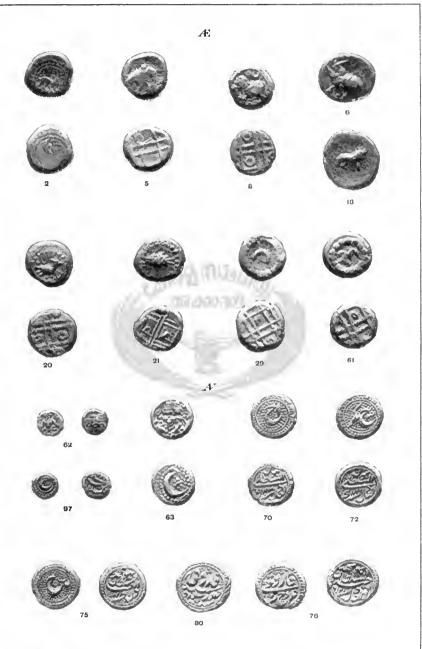
No.	Metal.	Date.	Mint.	Prince.	Page.
140	Ae.	Р	Seringapatam.	Tipu.	35
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152	;,	1215	Kalikot.	"	36
155] ;;]	1215	Feiz Hissár.	"	37
160	;;	1215	Nagar.	"	38
167	;,	1216	Farakhbáb Hissár.	"	39
169	1 5 1	1216	Farakhí.	"	39
170	1 %	1216	Seringapatam.	"	39

PLATE IV.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Mint.	Prince.	Page.
159	Ae.	1215	Khálakhábád.	Tipu.	38
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189	,,	1218	Nagar.	"	42
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	,,	1222	Seringapatam.	"	47
239	,,	1225	Nagar.	,,	50

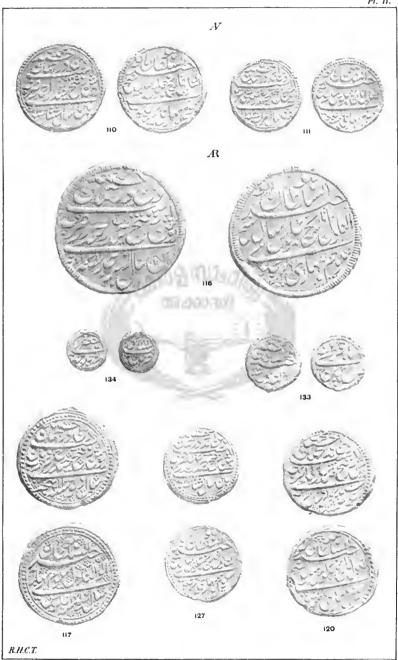
PLATE V.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Mint.	Prince.	Page.
252	Au.	P	P	Krishna Raja Udaiyar.	52
263	Ar.	1227	Mysore.	,,	54
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283	,,	P	(?)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	57
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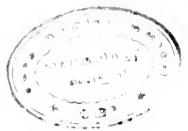






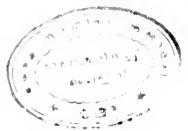
TIPU.









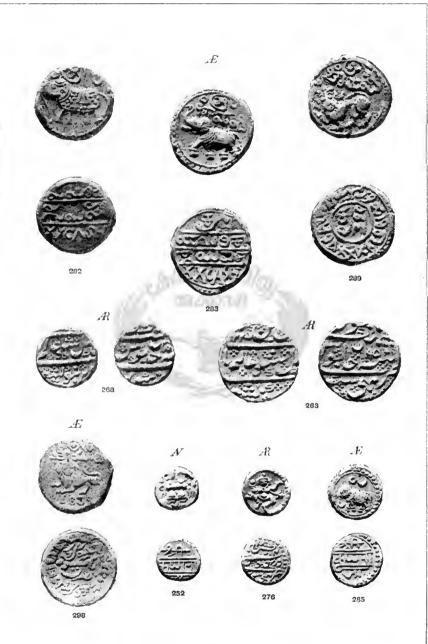




TIPU.







KRISHNA RAJA.





